(b) what is the estimated cost of production: for cotton for this season by the various cotton producing states and by the Central Agricultural Costs and Prices Bureau (formerly APC).;

(c) what is the prevailing market price of cotton ; and

(d) how will the disparity between cost of production and support prices be sorted out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) The minimum support price of cotton announced by the Government of India for 1993-94 cotton season is Rs. 900 per quintal for F-414/ H-777 variety and Rs. 1050 per quintal for H-4 variety.

(b) In recommending minimum support prices, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) takes into account the estimates of cost of production generated under the 'Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops in India.' The cost of production for cotton for 1993-94 season as per the report of the CACP is estimated at Rs. 827 per quintal for the State of Haryana.

(c) The wholesale prices of cotton in February, 1994 in important markets are given as under :—

State/Centre	Variety	Wholesale prices (Rs. per qtl.)
Punjab (Abohar)	American J-34	1870
Madhya Pradesh (Khandwa)	Bhuri 51/9	1600
Andhra Pradesh (Adoni)	Jayadhar	1470
Gujarat (Broach)	Digvijay	1550
Tamil Nadu (Tirupur)	MCU-5-I	2100
Karnataka (Devangere)	DCH-32	1889

(d) The Government has been fixing the minimum support prices of cotton after taking into account the recommendations made by CACP. Centra! and State Government Departments. The CACP I while formulating the price policy for a particular crop and ensuring a remunerative price to growers, takes into account the cost of production data generated under the comprehensive Scheme for Cost of Cultivation of cotton, input output price parity, effects on industrial cost structure, effect on cost of living, international market situation and parity between prices paid and prices received.

Losses in Delhi Milk Scheme

3274. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has been incurring heavy losses for the last several years ;

(b) if so, what are the details of losses duing the last three years; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in the wake of Sarkaria Committee recommendations to hand over the DMS to the. Delhi State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The estimated losses incurred by Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) during the last 3 financial years are as under :—

Year	Losses (in crores)
1990-91	15.38
1991-92	35.12
1992-93	33.18

(c) Sarkaria Committee, set up by the Government on the reorganisation of the

admfnistrative set up of the Union Territory of Delhi, had recommended that DMS may be organised into a Cooperative Society under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. However, in the absence of any sizeable production of milk in Delhi, it has been decided that DMS may be transferred to the Delhi Administration who may decide its future structure in consultation with NDDB. Accordingly the matter has already been taken up with the Govern-ment of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Use of Pesticides Banned in other Countries

@ 3275. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of those pesticides that are used in our country, but banned in other countries ; and

(b) what are the reasons for consumption of these banned pesticides in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Thirty one pesticides banned/restricted to other countries have already been reviewed by an Expert Committee constituted by the Government. Based on the recommendations made by the Expert Committee, the Government has allowed the use of 10 pesticides, placed restrictions on use; of 9 other pesticides and banned the use of 12 pesticides. The Registration Committee has taken up detailed review of another 18 pesticides which are banned or restricted in; some other countries. The details arc given in the enclosed statement *(See* below).

The main reasons for allowing the use of some of these pesticides are non-avail-ability of safer and cheaper substitutes and comparatively more rapid degradabi-j lity under Indian conditions.

Statement

List of Pesticides Reviewed! Under Review in India which are Banned!Restricted in other countries

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Banned	Use Allowed	Use Restricted
	(A) PESTICIDES ALREADY REVIEWED :			
1	DDT			Use Restricted
2	BHC			Use Restricted
3	Aldrin	Banned		
4	Dieldrin			Use Restricted
*5	Chlordane	Banned		
*6	Heptachlor	Banned		
7	EDB			Use Restricted
8	Chlorbenzilate			Use Restricted
9	Dibromo-Chloropropane	Banned		
10	Toxaphene	Banned		
11	Sodium Cyanide			Use Restricted
12	Pentachloronitrobenzene	Banned		
13	Captan		Use Allowed	
14	Captafol			Use Restricted
15	2, 4-D		Use Allowed	
16	Aldicarb		Use Allowed	
17	Carbaryl		Use Allowed	
18	Dicofol		Use Allowed	
19	Dimethoate		Use Allowed	
20	Endosulfan		Use Allowed	
21	Lindane			Use Restricted
22	Methyl Parathion			Use Restricted
23	Nitrofen	Banned		
24	Paraquat-Paraquat-dimethyl-sulphate	Banned		
25	Nicotine Sulphate	Banned		

@ Previously Unstarred Question 1296, transferred from 3rd March, 1994